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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1882.

The Weather To-Day.

For the Middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, generally fair weather, light variable winds, slight fall in barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

Fair weather is indicated for the middle and south Atlantic states on Wednesday, and slightly colder fair weather is indicated for the Gulf states, the Ohio valley, and upper lake region on Wednesday. Yesterday's thermometer: -7 a. m., 34.3; 11 a. m., 40.9; 3 p. m., 41.2; 7 p. m., 37.5; 11 p. m., 33.8; maximum, 40.9; minimum, 33.0.

THE REPUBLICAN wishes to publish a full list of the ladies of Washington and Georgetown who intend to receive on New Year's day, and all those who wish mention made of the fact will confer a favor if they will send notice, either to this office, or any one of our numerous branch offices, as early this week as possible, so that the list may be carefully arranged. Particular care should be taken to write names and addresses plainly.

OUR morning neighbor says the DEER SCOUT decision was right because political assessments are wrong. We fail to see the connection.

OUR Washington Christmas was a perfect day. We hope all the little people throughout christendom averaged as much enjoyment per capita as did those we saw.

NOTWITHSTANDING the defeat of the republican candidates for governor and congress in Nevada, ten out of twelve of the state senators chosen there are republicans.

THE ablest logician of the democratic press is unable to understand how the ancient habits of the democracy can have any bearing on their present character. So pleads the old offender in the police court.

NONE of the papers which piled mountains of misrepresentation upon Gen. MAHONE during the summer and fall have the decency to make amends. They probably enjoy the positive proof that they had slandered him.

If the Post does not want to hear of the days of the captivity of the negroes it must silence the mourning for the old "domestic affairs" which sold for a thousand dollars a head, and which now vote in Virginia without paying a capitation tax in advance.

MR. GAMBITTA's stomachache has much abated. The cable dispatches during the time of the pain were hardly up to the standard, although they were made the groundwork of much wire speculation in able journals as to the effect a final termination might have on the future of France.

THE subcommittee of the senate has fully considered the objections to the confirmation of Mr. Olmstead as district commissioner, and will report to the full committee on Thursday. The probability is that the nomination will be reported favorably, and that Mr. Olmstead's appointment will be confirmed without much delay.

It touches the finer sensibilities of one's nature to see a democrat suffer for fear the republicans will hurt their party by an alliance with men who have not at any time been republicans. The republicans cannot work up any sympathy with the bourgeois who trained in co-partnership with DEKENBORG and DAWSON at the recent election.

CHRISTMAS was very generally celebrated in Washington yesterday. The principal stores were closed and the services in the various Catholic and Episcopal churches were highly impressive. The admonition contained in these columns on Saturday not to forget the poor and unfortunate was heeded, as the generous contributions to the orphan asylums and charitable institutions testify. There were some who did not observe the day in a decorous manner, and the large number of arrests for drunkenness shows a fine field for our temperance friends to operate in.

It may strike the average congressman by the time he returns to his duties after the holidays that his constituents are much more interested in having him wear away the tissues of his brain in the advocacy of measures for the reduction of taxation, the revision of the tariff, and other questions of national importance, than about who shall fill petty clerkships in the departments. The people are not easily fooled, and they are very liable to tire of the sea moss famine diet that their servants have been feeding them the past few weeks. There is no resurrection for the statesman who has been laughed to death.

MR. DE LEMER has announced that the scheme for the creation of an inland sea in Africa will be resumed by private enterprise. By which we suppose he means the raid on credulous people to buy stock will be pushed with energy and enterprize. Well, if the old

man can make men with surplus funds believe that they want a sea in central Africa, and also that he will create one, why should he not give them a chance? We do not know whether any rights of the United States would suffer from the launching of this proposed sea upon the dry land in Africa, but we can trust our ex-premier to look out for that.

Our Virginia Allies.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN desires to have it understood that southern liberals and northern republicans will find in it the future, as in the past, a staunch friend and supporter. In states or districts where the republican party has formed an alliance with independents we stand by the coalition. Republicans who battled against their own party because it had allied itself to the bold and progressive anti-bourgeois element must look to the bourgeois, with whom they fraternized, for sympathy, support, and confidence. They proved their republicanism to be devotion to a name at the expense of all for which republicans have been contending. They enjoyed the smiles of those who scorn the laws which seek to establish equality among men. They were unwilling to allow the negro to make new friends, though he had long since found them unable to make him free in fact. They cannot disguise the fact that they want the negroes to be under the feet of bourgeois whenever they cannot themselves reap the benefits resulting from his exercise of political power. They find their hold upon the black race gone. The native white southerners who shall dare to rebel against bourgeois domination will find the majority of the negroes voting army at their backs.

In Virginia the coalition is permanent. It forms a party which cannot be torn down. Mr. BLAINE, Mr. DEKENBORG, Mr. DAWSON, Mr. WOLF, and all who in the late campaign labored with them to destroy it, found that they could no longer conjure in the name of republicanism to induce negroes to give the state over to the bourgeois. Any attempt to drive a wedge between the ex-confederates in Virginia who have redeemed that state and their hearty and enthusiastic black and white republican allies will fail. Any northern republicans who counsel so heartless a course will meet with a rebuke in their own neighborhoods. The northern negroes will never consent to see their southern brothers again butchered to make a republican holiday. A solid south, deliberately labored for at the north in order to make a solid north possible, because indispensable, cannot be counted on again.

The anathemas against Senator MAHONE in quasi republican papers at the north are well understood as being intended to restore the solid south which he and his followers have broken. They will not influence the republican party in congress or in the country at large. The dishonest falsehoods with which such republican editors have fed the public concerning the Virginia debt and the use of federal patronage in Virginia are going to react upon their authors. There is not a senator with a clearer record than Gen. MAHONE as to the requests for official changes or the solicitations of contributions from public officers. As to the Virginia debt, its record in the state auditor's office, from 1861 to 1882, is inserted in the preamble of the only funding act passed by the readjusters, and that act neither repudiates, readjusts, eliminates, nor in any manner reduces by so much as one penny either the principal or the simple interest remaining unpaid, except as to the one-third of the debt, assigned to West Virginia under the McCULLOUGH bill, passed by the funders themselves. The state government of Virginia challenges any assault upon this statement, and invites the bankers and expert accountants of Europe and America to examine her state records and compare them with the act under which the refunding is now progressing. Virginia gives a three per cent. bond for two thirds of all that Virginia owes in principal and interest. In the face of this we do not intend to look on quietly and see bourgeois wolves in republican sheep's clothing break down the free state of Virginia and remand her to political slavery under the false pretense of believing her new liberal government to be guilty of repudiation.

We especially desire to say that, as we understand it, the funders did not consult the creditors as to the McCULLOUGH bill, and that funder legislation has been arbitrary and final as to the one-third of the debt assigned to West Virginia. We understand that the funder legislature of 1875 manufactured a spurious addition to the debt by adding compound interest and recompounding that.

The friends of political freedom and law and order will have no trouble in satisfying themselves that the readjusters are the honest debt payers. The traitors to the right who dare not openly betray it will masquerade under the cowardly pretense of opposing repudiation. The issue must be met.

Foolish Masqueraders.

The civil service of the government, with all its faults, is managed better than nine-tenths of the business men of the country manage their own private business. There is less money lost to the government through the men who are appointed to office by the president than is lost through the bad management and dishonesty of bank cashiers, who are supposed to be selected by the best business men of the country. They stand up day after day and sneer at a service that they know to be just what we have stated it to be, because they think they are pleasing the people. In this even a senator is liable to be mistaken. The voice of a few self-styled metropolitan papers is not the voice of the people. Grave senators know that THE REPUBLICAN has but stated the truth about the civil service of the country. They know that in the main it has been well and honestly managed, and yet no woe is raised in its defense. Surely demagoguery is on the dead gallop.

A bill not over a dozen lines in length can be introduced the next day the senate meets and be passed without discussion that will do more to remedy the evils that do exist in the civil service than any measure that has yet been proposed. If senators and members want to do more than parade before the people, in order that they may make capital for their individual selves, let them pass a bill prohibiting senators and members from going to the departments and urging the appointment of any clerk upon the head of a bureau or the chief of the department. When a promotion is to be made let the senators and members remain on the hill attending to their legislative duties, and let the man responsible for the management of the department in which the promotion is to be made make it without senatorial or congressional interference. There is not a department of the government that has not on its rolls the names of utterly worthless clerks, whose names would not be there if it were not for the persistency with which their appointment and retention have been urged by

senators and members. What does the Hon. SO-AND-SO, who is now talking the loudest about reform, care about the efficiency of the service if there be a vacancy and he has on his hands a constituent who wants a place? Absolutely nothing. And it may not be strange that this is so. Oftentimes he is governed entirely by his sympathy for the applicant, who may be a good, worthy, and needy man, perhaps a maimed soldier, but totally unfit for the position to which he seeks appointment, and the member's anxiety for the good of the service for the moment gives way to his desire to serve a brother man and a voter.

There is nothing intricate or mysterious about this question of the civil service. It can easily be put on a business basis if the senators and members will allow the men in charge of the departments to put it there. Campaign speeches and oratorical buncombe will not do the work. A little ten-line bill, containing the above suggestion, will go a long way toward remedying many of the evils complained of. It can be speedily passed if presidential candidates will cease masquerading before the public, in hopes to gain some personal and party advantage.

Educational Reform.

Wisdom is the result of experience and sagacity. It is more difficult to find than gold and precious stones, while it is of vastly more value. The most beneficial of its results is the ability to direct and regulate the action of the human mind for the acquisition of the greatest good to the greatest number. In no direction is it more important that the combined reflection and experience of time should exert itself than in the cultivation of budding intelligence. It has long been patent to those who observe the minute things which make and mark the great epochs of the ages that there is a radical error in the manner and method of conveying information to our children. Little arms clasp, and little legs carry to the school room great bundles of books which are compiled and printed with intent to addle the soft and growing brains, although their ostensible object is to educate. It is a pleasure to note that ideas of reform on this subject have taken root in New England, and are growing hopefully to fruition in that land of learning. The wisdom of Shakespeare, as expressed in that line, "In brief, sir, study what you most affect," is being inculcated. Educational sages are beginning to understand that the classic Latin and Greek, comic sections, and calculus are not essential to the proper development of all minds. It is now dawning upon the vast intellects of instructors that a knowledge of the asymptotes of the hyperbole is not essential to a correct understanding of the science of political economy. To a boy or girl whose taste runs to music or painting, the calculation of an eclipse is not a requisite to professional success, while the lad who has a fancy for engineering can succeed without knowing whether Homer was a Winnebago or a Sioux. In brief, the day of bookishness is passing away, and an era of common sense is coming. It will be welcomed not more by the over-taxed children than by their parents. The next generation will have redder cheeks, more muscular legs and arms, better blood, and, probably, stronger brains and nerves. In nothing is reform more needed than in our reprehensible system of education, which crowds the brain with useless drivel, and fills the cemeteries with hapless youthful victims of misdirected zeal.

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Are Incorporated Persons Outlaws?

The New York Times has a long editorial argument of the tax case from California which occupied three days of last week in the supreme court. The imp of the perverse, which always presides over the columns of that bewildering journal, never excels in misstatement the effort before us. He says that Mr. CONKLING, in his argument, made "an attempt to stretch the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to shield corporations from the taxing power of the states." This is a misrepresentation which never could have been honestly made by any man who had read a statement of the case and the issues it presented. It is like a mountain, gross and palpable. Neither Mr. CONKLING, Mr. EDWARDS, nor Mr. SANDERSON, who were all arrayed on the same side, ever made or thought of so silly a suggestion as that corporations could not be taxed by the states. All they contended for was that property of a given class must be equally taxed with all other property of that class. The county of San Mateo, in California, violated this simple rule. The party aggrieved came to the supreme court and contended that unequal taxation was a denial of the equal protection of the laws of California, and therefore contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The writer in the Times says "it is a novel proposition that the fourteenth amendment will operate to prevent any state from taxing corporations in a different manner or to a greater extent than individual citizens of the state are taxed." Let us see. Suppose the New York Central railway company should purchase an undivided one-half interest in the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York city. Could the half thus purchased be taxed "in a different manner or to a greater extent than individuals of the state are taxed?" They remain the owners of the other half? The stock of the New York Central railway is owned by persons, and the fourteenth amendment declares that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the law. Do citizens become outlaws when they form themselves into a corporation under the laws of a state? If so, their persons as well as their property are beyond the pale, and a state may make the killing of them a misdemeanor, punishable by a five dollar fine, while for the murder of persons not so incorporated the gallows tree shall still cast its awful shadow. This is the logic of such trash as the following from the Times' article: "The fourteenth amendment certainly could not have been intended to correlate corporations with citizens, or with persons whose rights might be imperiled by the discriminations of state laws." If there is any sense in this alleged argument, then states may derive their revenue wholly from those of their citizens who do business under incorporated associations while all the others go untaxed. Says the Times in conclusion:

The argument of Mr. CONKLING seems to be intended to induce the supreme court of the United States to interfere between corporations and state legislatures to prevent the latter from taxing, regulating, restricting, or in any way dealing with the former by methods applicable to them, but in no way applicable to "persons" in the proper sense of that word. To extend any such straining of the constitution for any such purpose is to expect the supreme court to stultify itself through sympathy with Mr. CONKLING's peculiar method of reasoning.

If this is not the mere hardihood of ignorance treading upon ground of which it knows nothing, then it is bold and impudent dishonesty, pretending to confound the right of a state to regulate the corporations it creates with the wrong of attempting to take their property without due process of law. The state can hold any corporation it alone creates, and of which it does not surrender control, to any conditions imposed by the law creating it; but no state can take the private property of a corporation for public use without making just compensation therefor, nor can any state deny to any corporate person, or corporation of persons, the equal protection of the laws. To expect any such straining of the constitution for any such purpose is to expect the supreme court to stultify itself through sympathy with Mr. CONKLING's peculiar method of reasoning.

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Who Cares for Expenses.

The cent finds no abiding place in the south, where it is shunned as though breeding a pestilence. Rather than use the despised cent persons gladly pay for most articles trifling in value 50 or 100 per cent. more than they cost elsewhere. Where the cent is employed an apple may be bought for a cent or two cents. But unwilling to use the cent, we pay five cents for two apples worth a cent each, although not desiring the additional apple, and purchase three two cent apples for ten cents. This is our economy, and we boast of it and turn up our noses at the west, where persons do not consider it a saving virtue to pay two or three times as much for an article as it is worth.

A Boston Lady's Kind Act.

A little incident happened on Hanover street Monday that attracted considerable attention from the bystanders. A poor, forlorn-looking horse was standing on the side of the street shivering in the wintry snow, when a finely dressed lady passed along, and stopping, took the blanket from the wagon and covered up the horse, buckling the blanket tight around the horse's neck and tucking the ends under the harness to prevent the blanket from blowing off. After this kind act was completed the lady, without noticing the crowd, passed along. When the driver came out of a neighboring store he was much surprised at the care bestowed upon his beast.

A Civil Service Reformer.

Mr. Knox, of New York, who is a famous civil service reformer, and was appointed United States marshal of the southern district of New York by President Garfield, on the recommendation of George William Curtis, Dorman B. Eaton, and others, has been removed, and a "machine politician" by the name of Eberhardt has been selected as his successor. Before the friends of civil service reform express much indignation over this violation of their theories, they should be informed that Knox is short in his accounts some \$3,000 or more, and will probably be indicted for embezzlement.

A Body Petrified in Three Years.

Remains of a body buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery in that valley. Last week Mr. Deffenbaugh disinterred the body for the purpose of removing it to Fort Scott, Kansas. It took four strong men to raise the coffin, and, greatly to the astonishment of the men, they found the body as natural as when it was buried. The hair had grown several inches.

Wants Southern Cripples Pensioned.

One armed and one legged man have risen into sudden popularity. A petition after petition flew into the senate praying for a higher pension for the veteran timber toes and his confederate. The pension list is so enormous already, but if it can be stretched any more, it should be for the crippled soldiers; and if downright fairness should prevail, our southern cripples should come in too for their share, for the southern people pay their share of the taxes.

Less Writing—More Walking.

We believe it was Martin Van Buren who once remarked that he would rather walk fifty miles than write a letter. A careful review of the recently published letters of General Garfield, Mr. Dorsey, Chauncey I. Filley and others convinces us that if these gentlemen had done less writing and more walking, they would appear to much better advantage on the historic page.

Western Criticism.

Bill Nye has got no more music in his soul than a peg-legged Chinaman. He tried to sing at the press banquet in Denver a year ago and the chandelier fell down, and the hotel keeper wanted to charge the boys \$2 extra per plate. As for Maj. Ward, of the Louisville Chronicle, he is the critic who announced that Emma Abbott was the finest baritone who had essayed the role of Othello di Lammormoor since the days of Macaroni.

A Clock as a Cure.

"Is your ma sick again?" "Oh, no, ma is healthy enough now she has got a new far lined clock. She played confusion on pa and coughed, and made a believe she couldn't live, and got the doctor to prescribe a far lined clock, and pa went and got one, and ma has improved awfully. Her cough is all gone, and she can now walk ten miles."

A Nonsensical Platform.

"Loyal to the south as it was and faithful to the union as it is," is the platform upon which the Charleston News and Courier places Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, who is getting ready to have a re-election thrust upon him. It is good—almost as good, in fact, as the Republican's test to his old regiment, "Here to the flag—sincerely, equal to none."

A Supposable Supposition.

A Montreal clergyman, in seeking to discover why his church was not so sweet and dusted, learned that the woman whose work it had been had died of starvation. Poor woman! It is supposed a church donation party got into her house in mistake for the clergyman's.

Stronger Than Ever.

All the funder talk about Gen. Mahone's "weakness" is the merest humbug, manufactured by liars to deceive fools. Mahone was never so strong, in a political sense, as he is at this moment—and that, too, in national as well as in state politics.

Rathier Beer.

Mr. Langtry is beginning to arrive late at the theater and enter at the wrong door, after having some difficulty with the knob. We regret to note that the tendency of a gifted lady's career is toward the station house.

Where the Boom Halls.

The democratic boom for 1884 halts before democratic short-sightedness in congress.

Referring to—

The next president will be a man who takes his meals west of the Alleghenies.

Let Blood Flow Like Beer.

Herr Most should be strangled with a pretzel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holidays generally are good days for the theaters, and Christmas is usually the best of all. Whether it is that the average paternalist, after having given to his youngsters a pithy dinner, thinks that if he takes them to the theater in the afternoon or night it will save him from hunting the paragon bottle and walking the floor to stop the pain of indigestion, or whether he thinks that having commenced to give the children a good time he must carry it out through the whole day, is not known. It is a fact, however, that with any passable attraction a manager can be sure of a full attendance at every performance on Christmas day.

This was thoroughly exemplified at the National theater yesterday, the house being crowded to saturation both at the matinee and night performances. The attraction was Kraliv's spectacular adaptation of Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days." It has long been recognized that the Kralivs are the only managers who can present the spectacular drama in all its glory of scenery, costume, and ballet, and although the play now being produced at the National has been before the public for more than half a dozen years, it is still a drawing attraction, pleasing the public and making money for the managers. This is because the standard which first made it a success has always been kept up by the Kralivs, and though the cast changes and new features are introduced they are improvements on those of previous seasons. As presented this week there is much of new scenery, which is finely painted and made highly effective. The cast includes some old faces, and is a good one, many of the scenes being extremely funny, notably the investigation before the East India representative of English justice. The ballet is large and composed of good dancers, while the principals, Mlle Theodore de Gillet, Mlle Turri, and the grotesque dancer, Mlle Arnold, are far better than are usually seen.

"The Passing Regiment" will hold the boards at Ford's opera house this week. The matinee yesterday was a good one, but the house at night was not a crowded one. The piece has been seen here before, and its merits are well known. In order to be effective every part in this play must be well filled, and the whole action must go like clock work. There is much good dialogue, and many of the situations furnish a great amount of amusement.

The new Theatre Comique presents a grand holiday bill that is bound to attract large audiences, as was proved by the crowded houses at both performances yesterday. The three Burfords are simply immense, and the climbing of the greased pole and the pie eating match would have stimulated the risibles of a wooden Indian. Among the array of attractions are Maud Leigh, the Three Cobras, the celebrated Richard brothers, and the famous nae dancers. The matinees of today and Thursday and Friday will embrace all these attractions, including the laughable eccentricities of the Mastodon minstrels in their side splitting olio.

The Christmas matinee at the rink was largely attended by the little folks and there was a goodly array of the children of larger growth who were charmed with the merry throng of juvenile skaters. The holiday matinees will be continued through the week. The thirty little children who were so thoroughly successful in their jubilee songs and dances at Willard's hall a short time ago will repeat the entertainment at Odd Fellows' hall to-morrow night for the benefit of Spar-tan council, No. 5, of Jomahd. The talent displayed by some of these children is really remarkable, and the entire performance is one of great interest.

The Monument to Frank P. Blair.

The bronze statue to be erected to the memory of the late Gen. Francis P. Blair, jr., will not be ready to be placed in position until some time next spring. The location for the statue will probably be Forest park, although another place was sometime ago selected. An inscription for the monument has been prepared as follows, but some slight changes may be made:
To Frank P. Blair, jr.—The indomitable party leader, the standard bearer of freedom in Missouri, the founder of the first volunteer union army, the shield of the conquered southern people and southern states, whose life from early manhood was devoted to the service of his country, and whose name was never dimmed by self seeking or corruption; who was a popular tribune, a member of the legislature, a member of congress, a commander in the union army, and a United States senator; who was the unwavering champion of the political equality of native and foreign born, and of the inalienable rights of man, white and black, this monument has been erected by his friends, to testify to the love which they bore him and to commemorate his grand career.

The Dismal Swamp.

A recent visitor to the Dismal Swamp in Virginia found it much reduced in extent compared to what it was twenty years ago. It now contains some of the best farming land in the state. A railway runs across it, and it is on its way to final extinction. The drainage of Lake Drummond, a central body of water lying higher than the average level of the swamp, would make the whole area fertile. This is a project of Gov. Benjamin F. Butler, who once had surveys made, but at length abandoned it. The great industry of the swamp is lumbering. It is penetrated by small ditches in connection with larger canals, and by rude tramroads, over which the logs are hauled to be sawed up into shingles, railway ties, and fencing. The lake itself, however, with its almost impenetrable fringes of cypress and its projecting roots and broken stumps, is quite as dismal as ever.

Franklin Phil in London.

Named Noy and Cyril, Father Chronicle. Mr. Franklin Phil, so well known in Washington recently entertained the members of the Thornton Heath (London) educational society by the reading of a highly instructive and most amusing paper. He chose for his subject "Reminiscences of Twenty-five Years in America." The paper throughout showed evidence of great statistical and historical research, and the touches of humor and anecdotal introductions were happy in the extreme. He traced the growth of the country from the time of his early residence there, and gave a lively account of the social customs of the Americans, which was much appreciated by the audience. At the close of the reading Mr. Noy, who presided, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Phil, which met with a warm response.

Provisions for a Day—Shooting in Texas.

One gallon of whiskey, three fried ducks, one quart of cocktail, four loaves of bread, one bottle of wine, three pounds of bacon, one bottle of whiskey, two dozen eggs, one jug of whiskey, sausage and ground coffee, one pint of whiskey, coffee, one dumpling of whiskey, cheese, sugar, peppercorns, two bottles of snake medicine, one canteen of whiskey, ten pounds of Irish potatoes, one small keg of whiskey, three lemons, four pocket companions full of whiskey; also, some cigars, and a coal-oil can full of whiskey, in case of accident to the glass and stone-ware packages.

The Italian Breadth.

Signor Coccopeller, the Breadth of the Italian chamber, took the oath at the opening of parliament. He wore dress clothes and spurs, and nodded affably to the king, whom he had promised to support as long as his majesty conformed to his political views. Small demonstrations are continually made in honor of Coccopeller, but no serious disturbance has yet taken place.

GENERALLY PERSONAL.

This man loves me. If you have ever said these words, you know how to yourself alone. But you have never said them—never known the difference between your heart and head. The songs that I have written you have read. As children's games, which you have thrown down. You have not felt there the deep understanding. Where what still lives in me amidst its dead. But you will feel it when the busy hand That pens this fervent page hath lost its skill; And when the heart that urges it is still. And so it is yours, then you will understand. My pure and strong devotion, and will be Constrained to say, too late: This man loved me! —R. H. Stoddard, in the Independent.

In Rome only cardinals are allowed to wear red stockings.

Fred Gebhardt is fair, Mrs. Labouchere fat, Mrs. Langtry 40.

Gen. Beauregard's forthcoming book will attack Jefferson Davis.

Gov.-elect Butler, of Massachusetts, will, it is said, appear in full military uniform at his inauguration.

The Chinese must go. They are too "smart." A California Chinaman made recently \$7,500 by the rise in hops.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat is unhappy over the exclusion of Jeff Davis from the Mexican veterans' pension bill.

"It is honestly believed that if Oscar Wilde should suddenly sit down upon a ripe tomato it would cripple him for life."

John W. Hinton says the difference between New York and Chicago is that the former is a foreign city, and the latter an American city.

The English school maroon in milk for an hour, and then stew it with cheese and butter for twenty minutes. The dressing is mustard.

William Graham, at the age of 15 years, has become a member of the Barterville, Ga., bar. He probably is the youngest lawyer in the United States.

It is announced that Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, grandnephew of Commodore Perry, will be married on the 27th instant to Miss Sallie Whitington, of Newport.

Perhaps brother Beecher is right after all. It is better to be a hypocrite in all sorts of things than to be condemned, the church fairs would have to go.

Congress has passed the bill providing for a two-cent postage on letters. The money that Private Dabzell will now save ought to make him rich in a few years.

The world moves. Even so loyal a republican as Col. George Bliss applies the word carpet-bagger as a term of reproach to Dorsey and Spencer.—New York Sun.

The greenback party proposes to adopt the title of whig party to designate it in the future. That would be an illustration of the ass in the lion's skin, and no mistake.

Many people are entertaining the delusion that the Indian is a perishing race. The fact is that our Indian population is increasing, if not rapidly, at least appreciably.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, has just lost a daughter, an attractive child, nine years old, by death. The Roman Catholic altitudes gracefully and feelingly to this affliction.

Gen. Lew Wallace, our minister to Turkey, and the author of that very remarkable book "Ben Hur," has just written a new novel, which is said to be purely a love